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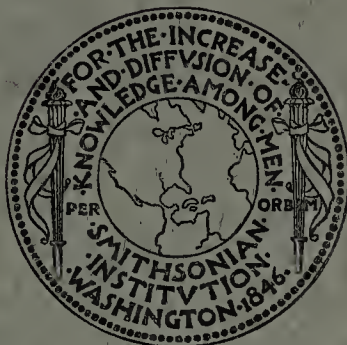
Fifty-eighth Annual Report

of the

UREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY



1940-1941



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION


WASHINGTON

D. C.

FIFTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
1940-1941



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1942



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APPENDIX 5

REPORT ON THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 18, 1940, which provides “* * * for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains. * * *”

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

M. W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau, left Washington on December 29 to continue his archeological excavations in southern Mexico. Intensive excavations were begun at the site of Cerro de las Mesas on the Rio Blanco in the state of Veracruz, this site having been visited the preceding season. In addition, another expedition was made to the site of Izapa in the southwestern part of the state of Chiapas. As in the 2 preceding years, the work was undertaken in cooperation with the National Geographic Society. Dr. Philip Drucker again accompanied Mr. Stirling as assistant archeologist.

At Cerro de las Mesas 20 carved stone monuments were unearthed and photographed, several mounds were cross-sectioned, and a number of stratigraphic trenches dug on various sections of the site. The stratigraphic work proved unusually successful and extends the cultural column for this part of Veracruz to a much later date than did the excavations at Tres Zapotes. Two initial series dates were deciphered at Cerro de las Mesas, one being in the 1st katun, the other in the 4th katun, of baktun 9. Another stone monument at this site was of considerable interest because of its similarity to the famous Tuxtla statuette. Large quantities of jade were found including one cache containing 782 specimens.

At Izapa a large number of stelae, most of them with altars, were excavated and photographed. This site is important because of its location, which makes it an interesting link between the west coast of Guatemala and the isthmian region of southern Mexico.

At the conclusion of the work at Cerro de las Mesas at the end of April, the collections were brought to Mexico City where Dr. Drucker remained to work with them.

During the year Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, employed most of his time in completing an extensive report on the Indians of the Southeast, upon which work had been done during several past years, and which covers about 1,500 typewritten pages. This is now ready for final copy and editing.

The bulletin entitled "Source Material on the Ethnology and History of the Caddo Indians," upon which he was at work last year is now in galley proof. It will cover about 350 printed pages. A brief contribution by Dr. Swanton entitled "The Quipu and Peruvian Civilization" has been accepted for publication in a forthcoming bulletin of anthropological papers and is now in the hands of the printer.

Early in the year the bulletin prepared by Dr. Swanton entitled "Linguistic Material from the Tribes of Southern Texas and Northeastern Mexico," was completed and distributed. It contains all of the fragments of the Coahuiltecan, Karankawan, and Tamaulipecan tongues known to be in existence, and covers 145 pages.

Considerable time has also been devoted by Dr. Swanton to answering letters, including particularly extension of advice regarding the placing of markers along the route pursued by Hernando de Soto and work for the United States Board on Geographical Names.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, was engaged in working over Navaho materials and those of the closely related Tlingit language of Alaska. Recent field studies had proved that something like 200 words of Navaho and Tlingit are almost the same despite the 2,000-mile separation of the two languages. Sometimes the same word was found to be applied to two very different organisms; for instance, what is crab apple in the north is cactus in the south (spininess being the trait which these two plants evidently have in common), and jack pine in the north was found to be juniper in the south.

Tlingit was copiously recorded in southeastern Alaska, and the Ugalenz language, related to the Tlingit and to the Navaho, was discovered and studied. The Ugalenz formerly occupied 350 miles of southeastern Alaska coast, from Prince William Sound in the west to Latuya Bay in the east.

The origin of the name Sitka, the old Russian capital of Alaska, was discovered. The name means "On the oceanward side of Baranov Island." Shee is the name of Baranov Island, and Sitka is situated on its oceanward side.

Leaving in August for Gallup, N. Mex., Dr. Harrington worked on many parts of the Navaho Reservation, finding a surprising uniformity in dialect. This uniformity must have arisen from a jumbling together of earlier Navaho dialects when the Navahos were in

captivity in eastern New Mexico in 1867 and 1868. During this captivity, dialects were evidently jostled together, and resettlement by the United States Government further dislocated them.

Field work during the latter part of the summer was done with more than 10 of the leading Navaho interpreters. In a tribe of more than 45,000 population, there are many educated speakers, including university graduates, and with them were explored special features of the language which could not have been obtained from the tongues of poor and uneducated tribes without much greater expenditure of time.

The Navaho language was found to have only 4 vowels and 34 consonants, making it a true consonantal language. The sounds of Navaho were found to be almost identical with those of the other languages of the Southwest, for instance, with those of the neighboring Tewa language. Also many words were found to be the same as in Tewa. Navaho was found to have, for practical purposes, a high and a low tone, and a falling and rising tone only on long vowels and diphthongs. One of the most peculiar developments to be found in any language is the hardening in Navaho of almost any consonant by placing a sound of German *ch* after it if it is voiceless, and of open *g* (*gh*) after it if it is voiced. There are also traces of a hardening of *l* to *n*, and the like.

Returning to Washington late in the fall, Dr. Harrington continued his study of the Navaho, until it now constitutes a finished manuscript of more than 1,200 pages. Throughout the work there has been a constant revelation that Navaho and related languages are not as unlike other American Indian languages as has been thought by early vocabulary makers and classifiers.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1940, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., was engaged in a continuation of excavations at the Lindenmeier site, a former Folsom camping ground, in northern Colorado. From August 1 to 31 he was on leave and during that period, in accord with the Smithsonian Institution's policy of cooperation with other scientific organizations, directed the excavation program of the advanced students at the University of New Mexico's Chaco Canyon Research Station.

From Chaco Canyon, N. Mex., Dr. Roberts went to Boulder City, Nev., to inspect a large cave located in the lower end of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River at the upper reaches of Lake Mead. The trip to the cave was made by motorboat from Pierce's Ferry in company with officials of the National Park Service's Boulder Dam Recreational Area. Rampart Cave is situated in the south wall of the canyon at the top of a steep talus 600 feet above the present water level. It is of unusual interest because of its extensive deposits of

sloth remains and of the bones from large creatures that preyed on the sloth, and the possibility that it may provide evidence of human contemporaneity with such extinct animal forms in that area. Plans and methods for a program of excavation were discussed and various suggestions were made concerning the advisability of providing an exhibit in situ for visitors to the Boulder Dam Recreational Area.

From Boulder Dam, Dr. Roberts returned to the Lindenmeier site where he continued his investigations until the end of September when the project was brought to a close. During the six seasons of intensive exploration of this Folsom site and the adjacent area much new and valuable information on the subject of early occupation of North America was obtained. From the large series of specimens collected it will be possible to draw comprehensive conclusions relative to the material culture and economic status of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting that portion of the country during the closing days of the last Ice Age, and in general to broaden the knowledge on early stages in New World history.

Dr. Roberts returned to Washington in October. He spent the autumn and winter months working on the material from the Lindenmeier site, preparing the manuscript for his report on the investigations there, in writing short articles for publication in various scientific journals, in identifying numerous archeological specimens sent in from all parts of the country by interested amateurs, and in furnishing information on many phases of New World archeology. Plans and preparations were made for an expedition to the Coclé region in the province of Penonome, Panama, but, because of the last-minute development of an insuperable combination of adverse circumstances, the proposed investigations had to be abandoned.

On May 15, 1941, Dr. Roberts went to Bedford, Va., to initiate excavations at the Mons site near the Peaks of Otter where the late D. I. Bushnell, Jr., had found artifacts suggestive of a much earlier aboriginal occupation of the area than previously had been supposed. Construction work on the Blue Ridge Parkway had destroyed much of the site, but a series of test trenches dug in various undisturbed remnants established the fact that it had once been an Indian camping place, possibly a village site of late protohistoric times. However, there was no evidence of its having been used by older groups comparable to the early hunting peoples of the western plains.

On the completion of the work at the Mons site, Dr. Roberts returned to Washington and on June 11 left for San Jon, N. Mex. Camp was established on the rim of the Staked Plains 10½ miles south of that town and excavations were started at a site where material suggestive of another phase of early man in North America, the so-called Yuma, has been found. The location is in a shallow basin that appears to

have been an old, filled-in lake bed. Heavy erosion in recent years started a series of ravines and gullies and exposed extensive deposits of bones. Stone implements found near some of these outcroppings indicate the possibility that many of the creatures were killed by aboriginal hunters and that an association of man-made objects and bones from extinct species of animals can be established. Bison, camel, and mammoth bones, as well as those from smaller and as yet unidentified mammals, occur in the site. Material in the fill in the old lake bed probably can be correlated with other geologic phenomena of established age. Hence, the determination of contemporaneity between the artifacts, animal remains, and lake deposits would constitute an important addition to the evidence on early occupation in the New World. There is also a possibility that the site may contribute information on the subject of relationships between some of the different older cultural remains. At the close of the fiscal year Dr. Roberts and his party were well started on the problem of the San Jon site.

The beginning of the fiscal year found Dr. Julian H. Steward, anthropologist, in British Columbia completing researches on aboriginal Carrier Indian ethnography and on ecological aspects of recent changes in Carrier socio-economic culture at Fort St. James and neighboring villages. While here a collection was made of more than 100 Carrier specimens of material culture, and of more than 50 ethnobotanical specimens. At this time several pit-lodge sites were examined. From here Dr. Steward proceeded to Alaska, and then by plane from Ketchikan to an island off the coast where he investigated a burial site reported by Commander F. A. Zeusler, of the Coast Guard, and Ranger Lloyd Bransford, of the United States Forest Service. Accompanied by the latter, he procured specimens of several skeletons, fragments of carved burial boxes and other materials, and a mummified body in excellent preservation. The body was dressed in buckskin, wrapped in a cedar mat, and deposited in a cedar box. All specimens were brought back by plane to Ketchikan and shipped to the Smithsonian Institution. From Alaska Dr. Steward went to Berkeley, Calif., to hold consultations on the Handbook of South American Indians, which is being prepared for the Smithsonian Institution. From there he proceeded to Albuquerque and Chaco Canyon, N. Mex., for further consultations and to attend the Coronado Quatrocentennial and the Chaco conference, finally arriving in Washington late in August.

The remainder of the year was devoted mainly to editorial and organizational work on the Handbook of South American Indians, and work on the project was actually initiated, \$6,000 having been made available for this purpose by special appropriation for cooperation with the American republics through the Department of State's Inter-

departmental Committee. The collaboration of 33 contributors, each a specialist in some phase of South American anthropology, was arranged. Work accomplished during the year included completion of manuscripts by Dr. Robert H. Lowie and Dr. Alfred Métraux totaling more than 150,000 words; completion of a new base map drawn from the American Geographical Society's 1:1,000,000 sheets, and of four new maps showing respectively the vegetation, climates, physical features, and topography of South America; compilation of a preliminary bibliography of nearly 2,000 items; substantial progress on many other manuscripts; and integration of the Handbook plan with research activities of many other institutions in different countries. Arrangement was made to engage the services of Dr. Métraux on full-time basis as assistant editor in the fiscal year 1941-42. The services of a secretary were had for the Handbook during three months of 1941.

During the fall Dr. Steward acted as chairman of the Program Committee of the American Anthropological Association, arranging the program for the Christmas meetings in Philadelphia. He also served on the Committee on Latin American Anthropology of the National Research Council and accepted membership on the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Pan American Trade Committee.

The following scientific papers were published: Archeological Reconnaissance of Southern Utah, *Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull.* 128, pp. 275-356; Nevada Shoshone, in *Univ. California Culture Element Distributions*; several short papers on the Carrier Indians; a description of the Handbook of South American Indians for the *Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana*. An article was prepared for *American Antiquity* on The Direct Historic Approach to Archeology.

During the fiscal year Dr. Henry B. Collins, Jr., ethnologist, continued with the study and description of archeological collections from prehistoric and protohistoric Eskimo village sites in the vicinity of Bering Strait. Material was also assembled for a paper on the origin and antiquity of the Eskimo race and culture in relation to the larger question of the original entry of man into America.

At the request of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University, Dr. Collins made two trips to Cambridge to assist in the identification and selection of materials for the new Eskimo exhibit being planned by Donald Scott director of the Museum, and his assistant, Frederick G. Pleasants.

Dr. Collins also served as collaborator and technical adviser for Erpi Classroom Films, Inc., in connection with production of a motion-picture record of Eskimo life on Nunivak Island, Alaska, to be made by Amos Burg, explorer and photographer. The film, designed for use in the elementary schools, will provide an authentic picture of the daily life and activities of the Nunivagmiut, who have retained more

of their native culture than any other coastal-group Eskimo in Alaska.

During July 1940 Dr. William N. Fenton, associate anthropologist, was engaged in field work among the Senecas of Allegany Reservation, N. Y. While here he delivered the St. Lawrence University series of lectures at the Allegany School of Natural History. The lectures on the Iroquoian Peoples of the Northeast covered prehistoric cultures of the area, the adjustment of the Iroquois to their environment, their society and government, and their religious system. At the Six Nations Reserve on Grand River, Ontario, Canada, August 9 to September 1, the yearly cycle of ceremonies that are currently celebrated at the Onondaga Longhouse were outlined by Simeon Gibson and the principal speeches that constitute the bulk of the annual Midwinter Festival were taken in Onondaga text and translated. This study is an extension of previous investigations of Seneca ceremonies which Dr. Fenton has published, and it adds new material on the nature of village bands and their removals, the function of moieties, the nature of residence after marriage, and the sororate which was practiced, at least by the Lower Cayugas. Further assistance was rendered by Deputy Chief Hardy Gibson with Hewitt's manuscript on the Requickenning Address for installing chiefs in the Iroquois League, which Dr. Fenton is editing for publication.

Returning from the field September 15 with 300 photographic negatives, largely of masks studied at museums in New York and Ontario together with a series of their manufacture and use in Iroquois fraternities, much time elapsed assembling pictures and notes and arranging them for study.

A special paper on The Place of the Iroquois in the Prehistory of America was presented before the Anthropological Society of Washington; and Dr. Fenton also served as technical adviser for An Indian League of Nations, which was broadcast October 27 on "The World is Yours" radio program.

Work on two new research projects aimed at clearing up problems previously outlined was begun during the year. While serving as consultant to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission on archeological matters, Dr. Fenton contacted local historians who are collaborating in special phases of a study of Cornplanter's Senecas on the upper Allegheny River; and it is planned to publish their findings together with Quaker Mission Journals from 1798 which describe Indian life and events attending Handsome Lake's revelations. In quest of original sources, Dr. Fenton searched the Records of the Yearly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, and visited the libraries of Haverford and Swarthmore Colleges. In this project he has had the active help of M. E. Deardorff of Warren, Pa., and C. E.

Congdon of Salamanca, N. Y., who have located and transcribed other documentary sources.

Iroquois music has long deserved serious study, and with the development of modern electric sound-recording apparatus, record making in the field has become practicable. When the Division of Music in the Library of Congress furnished the necessary blanks and apparatus for Dr. Fenton's trip to the Six Nations Midwinter Festival, January 10 to February 17, 1941, Dr. Fenton undertook the task of making the recordings, first at Ohsweken, Ontario, and later at Quaker Ridge, N. Y. Sixty-two double-face records were made of samples of social and religious dance songs, and complete runs of several shamanistic song cycles and the Adoption Rite of the Tutelo were taken. Informants gave complete texts for all the recordings, and these, as rewritten after returning to Washington, should prove helpful to the transcriber. For this purpose the Recording Laboratory is furnishing a duplicate set. Because musicologists have expressed interest in the recordings, several were selected for a proposed Album of Iroquois Music, which the Library contemplates publishing; and in return for the fine cooperation of the Recording Laboratory and the Division of Music, Dr. Fenton delivered a lecture, *Music in Iroquois Religion and Society*, illustrated with slides and records, as the first of a series by the Archive of American Folk-song. It was repeated for the Society of Pennsylvania Archaeology at its annual meeting.

In addition a series of brief informal excursions were made to Allegany regarding place names and to explore the area that may be flooded by the proposed Allegheny Reservoir, and to Tonawanda to collect song texts of the Medicine Society.

Besides a number of book reviews in scientific and historical journals, Dr. Fenton published two papers in *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 128—Iroquois Suicide: A Study in the Stability of a Culture Pattern, and Tonawanda Longhouse Ceremonies: Ninety Years After Lewis Henry Morgan—and an article, *Museum and Field Studies of Iroquois Masks and Ritualism*, which appeared in the *Explorations and Field-work of the Smithsonian Institution* in 1940. Dr. Fenton prepared for publication in the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution* for 1940, a paper entitled "Masked Medicine Societies of the Iroquois."

SPECIAL RESEARCHES

Miss Frances Densmore, a collaborator of the Bureau, continued her study of Indian music by collecting additional songs, transcribing these and songs previously recorded, and preparing material for publication. In August 1940 a trip was made to Wisconsin Dells, Wis.,

to interview a group of visiting Zuñi Indians. Songs were obtained from Falling Star, an Indian born in Zuñi, who had lived in the pueblo most of his life and taken part in the dances. His father also was a singer and dancer. Falling Star recorded 17 songs, 15 of which were transcribed and submitted to the Bureau. These are chiefly songs of lay-participants in the Rain Dance and the songs connected with grinding corn for household use.

Additional data on the peyote cult among the Winnebago were obtained from a former informant and incorporated in the manuscript on that tribe.

In October Miss Densmore went to Washington for consultation on manuscripts awaiting publication. During the winter she transcribed records of 71 Seminole songs, completing the transcriptions of recordings made in that tribe during the seasons of 1931, 1932, and 1933. It is expected that the book on Seminole music, containing 245 songs, will be completed in the near future.

A paper on A Search for Songs Among the Chitimacha Indians in Louisiana, submitted in 1933, was rewritten, amplified, and prepared for publication. The Chitimacha is the only tribe visited by Miss Densmore in which all the songs have been forgotten. Musical customs were remembered, and several legends were related in which songs were formerly sung.

In May 1941 Miss Densmore read a paper on The Native Art of the Chippewa before the Central States Branch of the American Anthropological Association at the annual meeting held in Minneapolis.

At the close of the fiscal year Miss Densmore was in Nebraska, her special interest being a search for songs that were recorded phonographically by Miss Alice C. Fletcher in the decade prior to 1893 and published in that year by the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. If Indians can be found who remember these songs, they will be recorded again. A comparison of the two recordings will show the degree of accuracy with which the songs have been transmitted, and will be important to the subject of Indian music.

The entire collection of recordings of Indian songs submitted to the Bureau by Miss Densmore has been transferred to the National Archives for permanent preservation. These recordings were made and submitted during the period from 1907 to 1940, all having been cataloged and transcribed in musical notation. Many hundreds of other recordings have been made, studied, and retained by Miss Densmore but not transcribed. Recordings submitted after 1940

have been cataloged in sequence with the former collection. Thirty-five tribes are represented in the collection of 2,237 recordings, in addition to a group of songs recorded in British Columbia in which the tribes are not designated.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editorial work of the Bureau has continued during the year under the immediate direction of the editor, M. Helen Palmer. There were issued three bulletins, as follows:

Bulletin 126. Archeological remains in the Whitewater District, eastern Arizona. Part II. Artifacts and burials, by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. With appendix, Skeletal remains from the Whitewater District, eastern Arizona, by T. D. Stewart. xi+170 pp., 57 pls., 44 figs.

Bulletin 127. Linguistic material from the tribes of southern Texas and northeastern Mexico, by John R. Swanton. v+145 pp.

Bulletin 128. Anthropological papers, numbers 13-18. xii+368 pp., 52 pls., 77 figs.:

No. 13. The mining of gems and ornamental stones by American Indians, by Sydney H. Ball.

No. 14. Iroquois suicide: A study in the stability of a culture pattern, by William N. Fenton.

No. 15. Tonawanda Longhouse ceremonies: Ninety years after Lewis Henry Morgan, by William N. Fenton.

No. 16. The Quichua-speaking Indians of the Province of Imbabura (Ecuador) and their anthropometric relations with the living populations of the Andean area, by John Gillin.

No. 17. Art processes in birchbark of the River Desert Algonquin, a circum-boreal trait, by Frank G. Speck.

No. 18. Archeological reconnaissance of southern Utah, by Julian H. Steward.

The following bulletins were in press at the close of the fiscal year:

Bulletin 129. An archeological survey of Pickwick Basin in the adjacent portions of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, by William S. Webb and David L. De Jarnette. With additions by Walter P. Jones, J. P. E. Morrison, Marshall T. Newman and Charles E. Snow, and William G. Haag.

Bulletin 130. Archeological investigations at Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California, by Waldo L. Wedel. With appendix, Skeletal remains from Buena Vista sites, California, by T. Dale Stewart.

Bulletin 131. Peachtree Mound and village site, Cherokee County, North Carolina, by Frank M. Setzler and Jesse D. Jennings. With appendix, Skeletal remains from the Peachtree Site, North Carolina, by T. Dale Stewart.

Bulletin 132. Source material on the history and ethnology of the Caddo Indians, by John R. Swanton.

Bulletin 133. Anthropological papers, numbers 19-26:

No. 19. A search for songs among the Chitimacha Indians in Louisiana, by Frances Densmore.

No. 20. Archeological survey on the northern Northwest Coast, by Philip Drucker.

- No. 21. Some notes on a few sites in Beaufort County, South Carolina, by Regina Flannery.
- No. 22. An analysis and interpretation of the ceramic remains from two sites near Beaufort, South Carolina, by James B. Griffin.
- No. 23. The eastern Cherokees, by William Harlen Gilbert, Jr.
- No. 24. Aconite poison whaling in Asia and America: An Aleutian transfer to the New World, by Robert F. Heizer.
- No. 25. The Carrier Indians of the Buckley River: Their social and religious life, by Diamond Jenness.
- No. 26. The Quipu and Peruvian civilization, by John R. Swanton.
- Bulletin 134. Native tribes of eastern Bolivia and western Matto Grosso, by Alfred Métraux.

Publications distributed totaled 11,882.

LIBRARY

There has been no change in the library staff during the fiscal year. Accessions during the fiscal year totaled 378.

The library staff has relabeled and reshelfed 5,137 books. The sections of general ethnology and non-American material, and linguistics have now been entirely reclassified and reshelfed. Library of Congress printed cards, so far as they are available, have been ordered for practically all of this material, when not already in the catalog. Part of the work of typing these cards and filing in the catalog has been completed and will be finished in a month or two.

The sorting of foreign periodicals and society transactions has been completed and all material not in the library field has been put aside for appropriate disposal. A temporary shelf list has been made for this material and it is hoped that this section will be reclassified and reshelfed by the first of the year. The checking lists for the second edition of the Union List of Serials were marked with our holdings and returned.

The sorting of the pamphlet collection has been completed and more than half have been classified and shelved. Library of Congress cards where available have been ordered. In the future the library will have no separate pamphlet collection. All pamphlets that are kept will be classified and shelved with the books. Work has also been done on Congressional documents and some of this material is now classified and reshelfed. Government documents from the War and Interior departments, publications of the Cherokee and Choctaw nations, and of various special boards and commissions have been sorted and classified and all Library of Congress cards available ordered.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Following is a summary of work accomplished during the fiscal year by Edwin G. Cassedy, illustrator:

Line drawings.....	602
Stipple drawings.....	3
Wash drawings.....	4
Maps.....	22
Graphs.....	6
Plates assembled.....	95
Photographs retouched.....	14
Lettering jobs.....	114
Mural paintings.....	2
Negatives retouched.....	5
Total.....	867

The month of December 1940 and the first half of January 1941 were devoted to work on the new Index Exhibit in the Smithsonian main hall.

COLLECTIONS

Collections transferred by the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Department of Anthropology, United States National Museum, during the fiscal year were as follows:

Accession
No.

- 124559. Portions of a child's skull and skeleton collected near Kissimmee, Fla., and sent in by L. R. Farmer.
- 157,350. Skeletal and cultural remains from burial sites on Pennock Island and Dall Island, southeastern Alaska, collected during the summer of 1940 by Dr. Julian H. Steward. (36 specimens.)
- 157,796. Collection of 94 ethnological specimens from the Carrier Indians, obtained by Dr. Julian H. Steward in the region of Fort St. James, British Columbia, in 1940.
- 157,965. Collection of ethnological objects purchased among the Iroquois Indians during the past summer by Dr. William N. Fenton. (3 specimens.)
- 158,151. Collection of carved wooden masks and musical instruments collected by the late J. N. B. Hewitt among the Iroquois Indians of the Six Nations Reserve, Grand River, Ontario, Canada. (27 specimens.)
- 158,498. Two unfinished wooden masks made by Tom Harris, an Onondaga Indian of the Six Nations Reserve, Grand River, Ontario, Canada, and collected in August 1940 by Dr. William N. Fenton.
- 160,243. Archeological specimens from a sand burial mound on Lemon Bay, near Englewood, Sarasota Co., Fla. (25 specimens.)
- 160,244. Archeological specimens from various mounds in the vicinity of Parrish, on Little Manatee River, Manatee Co., Fla. (61 specimens.)
- 160,249. Archeological and skeletal material from a refuse and burial mound 1½ miles west of Belle Glade, in Palm Beach Co., Fla. (988 archeological specimens. The skeletal material in this accession has not been counted this year, but the figures will be included in some future annual report.)

MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Personnel.—Mrs. Frances S. Nichols, editorial assistant, retired on August 31, 1940; Miss Anna M. Link served as editorial assistant from September 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941, when she resigned to accept a position in the library of the United States National Museum; Miss Nancy A. Link was appointed on June 1, 1941, to fill this vacancy. Miss Florence G. Schwindler was appointed on January 6, 1941, as stenographer in connection with the preparation of the Handbook of South American Indians; she resigned on April 21, 1941, to accept a position in the War Department.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief.*

DR. C. G. ABBOT,
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.





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